

## Spirit of Jefferson.

BENJAMIN F. BRALL, Editor.

CHARLESTOWN, VA.

Tuesday Morning, May 19, 1868.

### IMPEACHMENT.



#### The President's Acquittal.

The bubble has at last burst, and if we may credit the organs of radicalism the country is ruined. In their estimation, the salvation of the country, and the peace and quiet of its citizens, depended upon the conviction of Mr. Johnson, and as the "High Court" has failed to do this, as a consequence, all hope of saving the country is at an end. Fortunately, however, this class of patriots were only able to view the situation from one stand point, and around this hung the impenetrable mist of party prejudice, well supplied with intense hatred of every body and everything that stood in the path of their progress.

We feel no particular sympathy for Mr. Johnson, and so far as he is personally concerned, no great gratification at his acquittal, but we do hail with delight the result, because it defeats for the time the mad schemes of the miserable conspirators who would crush the government to accomplish their own selfish aims, and who have no regard for the constitution, if it interposes the slightest obstacle to their success. The exigencies of the times never demanded impeachment; it was only inaugurated because it was believed the interests of the party in power required it. The hearts of the people never sanctioned the movement, because they understood it to be a selfish manoeuvre for the retention of power, and an outgrowth of passion and political frenzy, totally at war with the prosperity of the whole country, and likely to lead only to the most injurious consequences. Its defeat will cause no wailing in the land, except from the howling derisives of the radical party, who will probably discover in it the entering wedge to their overthrow, and subsequent dissolution.

We take it for granted that, having made impeachment a party measure, and having hung their hopes upon its success, for real or for show, the extremists will now read out of the political church the seven Senators who preferred to follow the dictates of their own consciences, rather than yield a willing subservience to the behests of an imperious and unscrupulous party. Reasoning from these premises, it is fair to conclude that the party has weakened instead of strengthened itself in its attempt to degrade the President. If such should be the result, the country may yet have occasion to rejoice that the lash of Thaddeus Stevens was potential in driving the radical party into this nefarious scheme, which was only intended as a party measure, to seize the different departments of the government. A careful survey of the whole field leads to the conclusion that the country has escaped more than it has actually gained by the vote of Saturday. Had the extremists succeeded, their success in obtaining the Executive department would have emboldened the leaders for an assault upon the Supreme Court, and this tribunal would have wilted beneath the effects of their unconstitutional legislation. As it is, it is not improbable that their plans will be so disconcerted, as to withhold their unhalloved touch until the returning reason of the people, shall give strength and vigor to the Conservative leaven that is left in the government.

Pending this trial of the President, the dignity and majesty of the Supreme Court, has been well sustained by the impartial conduct and bearing of the chief justice, who showed himself capable of rising above the mere partisan in his exalted position. When the history of this prosecution is written, the name of SAMUEL P. CHASE will appear without a stain.

We give below the proceedings of the court in connection with the vote on the 11th article. The Chief Justice, addressing Senators, said:

**Senators.**—In conformity to the order of the Senate, the Chief Justice will now proceed to take the articles as directed by the rules.

The 11th article was read by the Clerk, as follows:

#### ARTICLE XI.

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did, heretofore, to wit, on the eighteenth day of August, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at the city of Washington, and the District of Columbia, by public speech, declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but, on the contrary, was a Congress of only part of the States, thereby denying, and intending to deny, that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying, and intending to deny, the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and, in pursuance of said declaration, the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterward, to wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did, unlawfully, and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means by which he should prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary for the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension theretofore made by

said Andrew Johnson of said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary for the Department of War; and, also, by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means, then and there, to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and for other purposes," approved March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven; and also to prevent the execution of an act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March second, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States did, then, to wit, on the twenty-first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at the city of Washington, commit, and was guilty of, a high misdemeanor in office.

The first name on the roll (that of Senator Anthony) being called, that Senator rose in his place and the Chief Justice, also standing, addressed to him this formula: "Mr. Senator Anthony, how say you, is the respondent Andrew Johnson, President of the United States guilty or not guilty of a high misdemeanor, as charged in this article?"

Senator Anthony responded "guilty," and so the vote went on till all the Senators had responded, the vote summing up, yeas 35; nays 10, as follows:

**Yeas.**—Anthony, 1; Cameron, 2; Cattel, 3; Chandler, 4; Cole, 5; Conkling, 6; Conness, 7; Corbett, 8; Gragins, 9; Drake, 10; Edmunds, 11; Ferriss, 12; Frelinghuysen, 13; Harlan, 14; Howard, 15; Howe, 16; Morgan, 17; Morrill of Me., 18; Morrill of Vt., 19; Morton, 20; Nye, 21; Sherman, 22; Sprague, 23; Stewart, 24; Sumner, 25; Thayer, 26; Tilton, 27; Wade, 28; Wilson, 29; Williams, 30; Yates, 31.

**Nays.**—Bayard, 1; Buckalew, 2; Davis, 3; Dixon, 4; Doolittle, 5; Hendricks, 6; Fowler, 7; Grimes, 8; Kellogg, 9; McKim, 10; Johnson, 11; McClellan, 12; Norton, 13; Patterson, 14; Rice, 15; Rogers, 16; Trumbull, 17; Van Winkle, 18; Vickers, 19.

After some discussion, caused by a motion to adjourn until the 26th, the Chief Justice rose and announced the vote in these words:

On this article there are thirty-five Senators who have voted "guilty," and nineteen Senators who have voted "not guilty." The President is, therefore acquitted on this article.

The Senate as a Court of Impeachment, then adjourned till Tuesday, May 26th.

### THE IMMORTALS!

History will preserve a careful record of the names of the seven Senators who, in the hour of their country's peril, could rise superior to the demands of party, and uninfluenced by outside pressure, vote as their own judgments approved. We give the names of these Senators, that the country may know who they are:—

**FOWLER, of Tennessee;**

**GRIMES, of Iowa;**

**ESSENDEN, of Maine;**

**HENDERSON, of Missouri;**

**TRUMBULL, of Illinois;**

**ROSS, of Kansas;**

**VAN WINKLE, of West Virginia.**

### A NEW MISSION.

The preliminary skirmish of Tuesday last, in the High Court of Impeachment at Washington, developed the fact that the Senators from West Virginia were shaky, and that unless some outside pressure was brought to bear upon them, they were likely to be governed by the testimony elicited in recording their votes for a verdict. This development fired the hearts of the loyalists of the Mountain State, whose all of future glory was staked upon the result, and delegations were poured into the national capital to compel the supposed recalcitrants to "fling conscience to the dogs," and to stand up to the radical rack, regardless of their judicial oaths.

Our own county had its improvised representatives there—the self-constituted exponents of the popular will—in the persons of Joe Chapline, Van Onderdonk, Geo. Koonce, and the light-weight Stubbs, the county prosecutor. We have no doubt Senators Willey and Van Winkle, experienced a feeling of disgust as they looked over this group, who had quit their quiet homes, and journeyed to the Federal metropolis, to instruct them in their duties, and to urge upon them the necessity of impeaching Andrew Johnson. The Senators could not have regarded this interference of these radical missionaries as a complement to their intelligence, and must at once have concluded that the mission was undertaken with a view to tamper with their integrity. They were upon their oaths, sworn to try the case upon the law and the testimony; these carpet-bag representatives knew if this oath was regarded, Andrew Johnson would be acquitted. Hence the mission of these pilgrims to the shrine of loyalty.

Greater surprise will be created, however, when we announce the fact that the Judge of this district, Ephraim B. Hall, headed a delegation from Berkeley county, with the same end in view. A more pitiable spectacle than this could not be presented. A judge leaving his bench, where he ought to hold the scales of justice in an even balance, and journeying over a hundred miles under the motive power of party prejudice, to meddle with jurors who are sworn to do their duty. Does any other period of the world's history afford another instance of such party depravity and corruption; such total disregard of the sanctity of the judicial oath? In the estimation of honorable men everywhere, this action of Judge Hall will be looked upon as a miserable degradation—not of the position which he holds—but of himself as the occupant of the judicial bench. If he had any just appreciation of the office which he professes to fill, he never would lower himself to dabble in the filthy pool of political corruption, at the behest of the unscrupulous politicians who surround him. And what did his mission accomplish? We suppose he brought home a "flex in his ear," which ought to torment him till he is required to "shuffle off this mortal coil."

**REJOICING.**—Our Democratic Conservative friends at Harper's Ferry, had a justification on Saturday night, over the result of the vote on impeachment. Bon-fires were kindled, and appropriate addresses made by Maj. E. W. Andrews, and Messrs. O'Connell and Wilson. On the arrival of the cars, containing the mortified remains of Geo. Koonce & Co. the returning pilgrims from Washington, three cheers were given for the President, three for the nineteen, and three for Rip Van Winkle, but nary one for Koonce, Hall & Co.

### THE ISSUES.

Every day makes it more and more apparent that the issues upon which the impending Presidential struggle are to be fought, at least so far as the Democratic party is concerned, are to be distinct and unmistakable. The tinsel of military glory will not divert the great mass of that party from the line of duty that is so plainly marked out; nor will its attention be withdrawn from a full discussion of the important issues which the necessities of the country—growing under debt, oppression and taxation—render inevitable.

The bond-lords of the East will, for once, have to succumb and make the best terms possible with the justly dissatisfied and tax-ridden people of the Great West; and if the former succeed in obtaining the depreciated paper currency of the government, which is the wages of labor, for their present gold-bearing interest bonds, they may deem themselves subjects for special congratulation, and thank God that the storm is no worse. Poor old New England, pitiful in her Puritanism, and puerile in her philanthropy, will have to learn the severe lesson, which is an affliction to all tyrants, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the white people of this country, the lords of the soil and the masters of the domain, will never submit to be robbed of the proceeds of their toil, to fill the glutinous pockets of an already purse-proud and overbearing bondocracy. There will be a careful inquiry into, and a searching investigation of the circumstances which at present require the working man and producer to pay double its value for every article of daily consumption, and when it is made plain, as it assuredly will be, that these extortions are for the benefit of the bond lords, the bounty speculators, and the spoon-thieves of New England, and the Bureau agents, school marmas, and filthy negroes of the South, who are too indolent to labor for their own support, there will be a revolt which will tumble the whole fabric in the dust, and rear upon its ruins a sound system of taxation and currency that will place the labor of the toiler on an equality with the capital of the heartless speculator who has sneaked into the treasury to dodge taxation and to receive a metallic currency for the "rags" which he had gathered by preying upon the vitals of the government, and of the people who constitute the government, and without whose willing submission to these frauds, the government cannot continue to exist.

It matters not what statesman shall be called upon to bear aloft the standard of the party in the contest, nor whether he comes from the north, the east, or the west. He is to be a representative man, not of dead issues, which may be entombed for the present, but of living, vital, engrossing principles—such as will reach to the houses, the hearts, and the understandings, of all men in every condition of life. We will not say that the platform should be one of avowed repudiation, but in its composition it must recognize and enforce the necessity of equal taxation and one currency for all, rich and poor alike—and not gold for the loungers and rags for the laborer.

**WATER TRANSPORTATION.**  
The excessive tax which is levied upon the farming interests of this end of the Valley by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad in its charges for transporting produce to the eastern markets, has caused a number of the farmers of Clarke county, and the Southern section of this county, to consult as to the feasibility of procuring water transportation for their grain by means of the Shenandoah river, so as to secure an outlet to the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and through it, access to the District markets. The only drawback is the destruction of the locks in the canal now under the control of the Shenandoah Navigation Company—an organization which had an existence before the war, but which has since, remained unorganized and inefficient. If this company can be induced to relinquish its franchises, it is believed that a sufficient amount can readily be raised for the repair of these locks, so that by the time the growing crop is ready for market, the means for its prompt and secure transportation to the markets of the District of Columbia and Alexandria, will be at hand.

On Tuesday last a meeting was held in Berryville, where the subject was informally discussed and the preliminary arrangements made to effect the object in view. It was stated in this meeting that the estimated cost of repairing the injured locks would not exceed \$2,000; and before the adjournment of the meeting about \$1,600 of the amount was subscribed, and a committee appointed to confer with the Shenandoah Navigation Company as to the transfer of its franchises, and also to secure the lumber necessary for the reconstruction of the locks.

It was also shown in this meeting that the cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Harper's Ferry to Georgetown via the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was six cents on the bushel, whilst the cost by railroad from the same point to Baltimore, is thirteen cents—or a difference of seven cents on every bushel sent over these respective lines. The same disparity of cost of course exists with regard to every other article of production which has to find a market from these two counties. As to the markets of the District and Baltimore, there can be little or no preference, wheat and corn usually ruling as high in Alexandria and Georgetown, as in the marts of Baltimore.

A reference to the productions of the two counties in question, will present in a forcible light the importance and value of the contemplated improvement, which if made efficient, may be the means of saving thousands to the farmers of Jefferson and Clarke. We have before us the report of the Auditor of Virginia for the year 1861, in which his statistics are based upon the productions of the preceding year. From this we observe that the amount of wheat raised in Jefferson was 411,453 bushels, and in Clarke, 294,093 bushels. Of corn, for the same year, Jefferson is credited with 348,927 bushels, and

Clarke with 220,315 bushels. These constitute the main productions of the two counties, and from which, is derived their largest revenue.

If the figures which we give with regard to the cost of transportation are correct—and we assume they are—to transport a crop of 800,000 bushels from Harper's Ferry to Baltimore by railway would impose a tax upon the farmers of the community amounting to \$39,000; whilst its transportation to the District, via canal would impose a tax of \$18,000—giving a difference of \$21,000 in favor of the canal. If the Auditor's report is correct as to the productions of 1860, and it is based on the most reliable data, we may safely assume that the counties of Jefferson and Clarke, had, during that year more than 300,000 bushels of wheat to transport to the eastern markets. If they had it that year, may they not have it again; if not this season, at some succeeding season? It is not unreasonable to assume that they will. Here are the figures in detail: a farmer who sells a thousand bushel crop pays for its transportation to Baltimore by rail \$180; for its transportation to the District by the Canal \$60—making a difference of \$120. Need we say more. We have only referred to wheat; what we have said holds good with reference to other productions.

[From the Southern Opinion.]

### "A Relic of Southern Barbarism."

The Cincinnati *Evening Chronicle* is a twin brother of the Washington *Chronicle* in its penchant for sensational political lying and general manufacture of Munchausen stories concerning the South and its people. But the Cincinnati *Chronicle*, unlike its Washington namesake, rarely reaches Virginia, except in exchange with the Richmond press. We have before us a recent copy, in which appears a letter from its Chillicothe [Ohio] correspondent, evidently instructed to hunt on the trail of the sensational and the tendentious. Coming over the Marietta and Cincinnati road, this correspondent had good luck [for ill luck] to fall in company with two modern Gullivers—Messrs. J. N. Wright and S. M. McMahon—who, observing a green subject in the correspondent, proceeded to "gull" and "stuff" him with stories of "Southern barbarism" and "rebel barbarians," all of which the correspondent—verdict as the spring fields and foliage—proceeded to serve up to his readers in the most palatable form of "text." His tale unfolds thus:

"These topics naturally elicited euldy parenthetical comments upon the Southern character, and in the course of these Mr. McMahon happened to remember that he had in his pocket a relic of the barbarism exhibited by the F. P. V's. toward John Brown and his confederates; and, producing his pocket-book, took from that respectable a small piece of well finished and beautiful material of the texture of 'tanned skin.' 'That,' said he, 'is a piece of the tanned skin of Oliver P. Brown, son of the famous John Brown.' 'Can it be possible?' asked an excited bystander. A full explanation was of course immediately demanded, which I here present as substantially given by Mr. McMahon whose reputation for truth and veracity stands unimpaired by any one who knows him:

"During the action in which John Brown and his little abolition band were slain by the Virginians, Oliver P. Brown was shot dead on the railroad track near the United States arsenal, at Harper's Ferry. So soon as killed, he was taken up, put into a box, and shipped to the Medical Institute at Winchester, Virginia, to be used in the promotion of the professional training of Southern Aesculapians. Upon the reception of the body, the students of that school took off the hide somewhat after the manner of skinning a deer, and had it manufactured into a piece of fine material, which they then presented to their 'blooded' pedal extremities on all public occasions.

The piece shown by Mr. McMahon was a scrap left from the cutting of these 'Yankee skin' slippers, and was procured in 1860, at the Winchester Medical Institute, by Mr. McMahon while he was visiting some relatives in the vicinity of that place. It was voluntarily presented to me by one of the students, who after a triumphant parade of the slippers, and a description of the process by which they were produced, heroically exclaimed, 'That's the way we've got to do it—Yankees when ye come amongst us an' don't walk afeel o' style!'

"Afeel o' style" is a Yankee affectation and burlesque upon his own nasal twanging of the English language—a cross between Yahoo and Yankee, but is not after the style of Southern students.

But that piece of the tanned skin of Oliver P. Brown, whose soul, maybe, is marching on," along with his father's awakened enthusiasm of the correspondent, who moralizes:

"Why it is that this delicate morsel of Southern civility has hitherto been withheld, as a matter of news, from the mud-sills, whom it was designed to terrify, I do not know. But its intention, which is no more remarkable than the non-publicity of many other things of like kind, is no doubt to excite a vote at the polls."

We will tell you why, Mr. correspondent of the *Chronicle*. Until Mr. McMahon, of Greenfield, Ohio, met you, he had not encountered a correspondent who was big enough fool and ignorant as to believe a story of the "slippers," made from the tanned hide of John Brown's son. Mr. McMahon, no doubt, is known in Greenfield as a practical joker, and therefore has to go away a great many miles from home to let off his jokes successfully.

The gullible correspondent of the Cincinnati *Chronicle* is his last victim.

Gen. Farnsworth, a Radical bummer, was to have spoken in New Market and Woodstock last week, but Col. Baldwin being there to meet him, the General was mixed. The same "carpet-bag" gentleman was also to have taken the stump in Winchester, but he failing to appear, Maj. Uriel Wright addressed the Conservative masses. Thus it ever is with these sneaking crews of Radicalism; they dare not meet a white man on the stump openly and squarely.

On Saturday evening week, a son of Judge Brockenbrough, of Lexington, while walking with his mother, and a negro man, who refused to give him room on the sidewalk. There was great excitement, and it was with difficulty the negro was saved, by the more prudent citizens, from instant hanging.

Major S. M. Yost, the accomplished Editor of the St. Louis Times, formerly a resident of Staunton, is in Harrisonburg and has been warmly greeted by his old friends—and they are a legion.

### Wire Pulling.

When the impeachment question was called up in the Senate on Tuesday last, Senator HENDRICKS, of Missouri, who had been counted one of the faithful, bolted the Radical track, and denounced the iniquitous project. For this he was taken in tow by the delegation from his State in the lower House, who tried to force him to a violation of his oath. Rather than do this, he proposed to resign, but after giving the subject mature reflection, he withdrew this proposition, and addressed the following letter to the parties who were trying to control him:—

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C. May 14, 1868.

Gentlemen: In an interview with you on the day before yesterday you suggested that my position on the impeachment question was against the almost unanimous wish of the Union party of our State, and that you feared violence and bloodshed might follow the President's acquittal. Inasmuch as I owed my position here to that party, and expected to support its men and measures in the coming canvass especially, and as I deprecated the consequences you thought might follow, though I did not anticipate nor fear any results, yet, in order to place myself beyond the possible censure of those whom I knew to be my best friends, I at once proposed to forward to the Governor my resignation as Senator. To this you did not consent, and I then requested you, as my friends, to consult together, and determine what you thought was proper for me to do under the circumstances. You did so and the result was that, believing "the safety of the country and the interests of the loyal people of the United States demand the removal of Andrew Johnson," you ask me to withhold my vote on any article of Impeachment upon which you (I) cannot vote affirmatively. So soon as I had time to read and consider this paper I found I could not comply with the request without that degree of humiliation and shame to which, I was satisfied, you, as honorable men, would not wish to subject me. I had already spoken in the Senate, and I thought conclusively, at least so to my mind, against eight of the articles, and had informed you that I was no less decided in my judgment against the sufficiency of two others, leaving me in doubt only as to one. If, with these clear convictions expressed in full Senate, I should now sit silent, I would forfeit my own self-respect and stand defenseless before the world.

You agreed to reconsider your opinion as expressed, and although you at first resolved to adhere to it, I am gratified that upon further reflection you agreed with me that the request was quite unreasonable, but you insisted, as your opinion, that my duty required my vote to be so cast or withheld as might seem necessary on some one article as to secure conviction. I at once mentioned the difficulty, attending this suggestion. Senators had been and were still so reticent on the subject that I could not ascertain their positions. I knew them to be greatly divided on the several articles, and they were even liable to change their minds at any moment, and I had no authority to speak for them. But as you expressed a desire that I should not resign unless it became absolutely necessary to have a successor in my place favorable to conviction, I promised to give you the result of my conclusions so soon as I could ascertain the probable result on one or two of the articles. I have endeavored to ascertain that result. I cannot, and now write you to say, and be assured that I say it in a spirit of friendship and kindness, that I am always extended to me, and which, now undiminished, I have ever entertained for you, that your request on this subject has placed me in the most difficult and delicate position. I am satisfied you do not realize it. I have given it the most serious consideration, both on your and my account, and especially on account of the gravity and importance of the subject presented.

The result of that consideration is, that having been compelled, as a member of the Senate, to take an oath to try this case, and to do impartial justice according to the law and the evidence, I cannot now honorably escape the duties imposed by the obligation. It was for the House of Representatives to prefer articles of impeachment—it is for the Senate to try them; and the members of the House have no more right to dictate or control the judgment of the Senate in the premises than members of a grand jury presenting an indictment have to dictate or influence the verdict of the jury on the trial of the crime. And I do not thus speak for the purpose of reflecting on your action, for I distinctly disclaim such purpose, knowing, as I do, that what you have done and said springs from the best of motives as well as the kindest of feelings. My duty in the premises I cannot shirk, nor can I divide it with others.

If I resign before the conclusion of the trial, it strikes me that I come short of the obligations of my oath, and necessarily subject myself to the imputations of weakness, or something worse. If I remain and do my duty my constituents at present may condemn me, but will not when they hear my reasons, and the people of Missouri have no reason, I hope, to strike me down without a hearing. If I stay and withhold my vote, as requested, you are aware that the result would be the same as if I voted adversely. If I resign and a successor should come, perhaps a proper sense of delicacy would prevent him from violating every precedent on this subject in casting a vote at all. If he sat silent, it would be the same in result as if he voted adversely.

If he voted affirmatively, and thus secured conviction, this manner of obtaining conviction would likely neutralize in the end every advantage to be derived from impeachment. Hence I have resolved to remain at my post and discharge my duty as it is given to me to know it, and appealing to Heaven for the rectitude of my intentions and the integrity of my conduct, I shall follow the dictates of my conscience to the end of this trial, and throw myself upon the judgment of a generous people for my vindication. Your friend.

J. B. HENDERSON.

To Messrs. Geo. W. Anderson, Wm. A. Pile, C. A. Newcomb, J. J. Gravelly, J. W. McClurg, B. F. Loan and J. F. Benjamin.

In Greenbrier and Monroe counties, it is said, there is but one negro to every thirteen whites.

A new Catholic church, to cost \$20,000, is to be built in Winchester, Va.

The Ladies' Memorial association of New Market and vicinity will decorate the graves of the soldiers, on Friday, May 15.

Rev. Wm. E. Mussey has been invited to deliver the dedicatory address on the 22d of July at the Masonic Temple in Winchester.

The Baltimore Commercial's sensational paragraph about a young lady of Staunton, is generally discredited. So says the Staunton *Virginian*.

New Market and vicinity were visited on Thursday, the 7th inst., by one of the very heaviest hail-storms that the oldest inhabitant has ever seen. The Valley says hail four inches in diameter went crashing through window glasses, like bullets.

### VALLEY ITEMS.

From our Valley exchanges we clip the following items:—

—Gen. D. H. Hill, of the "Land we Love," has been in Staunton.

—The *Shenandoah Herald* is to be enlarged and improved.

—The Grand Council of the I. O. R. M. of the State of Virginia convened at the wigwag of Shawnee Falls, in Winchester, Tuesday night. On Tuesday night the delegates in attendance were welcomed by a speech from James P. Riely, Esq. A banquet was given the delegates to the Grand Council on Thursday night.

—Robert Black, near Ottobine, in Rockingham, a most excellent citizen, received an injury on Thursday April 30th, which very nearly proved fatal. He, together with his son Newton, had opened the barn doors to drive a wagon in, and put a prop against them to keep them open. A heavy fall of wind caused one of the doors to be lifted by the prop of the hinges, and carried it with great force against Mr. Black, striking him on the left temple, and prostrated him to the ground and fell on him. His son was knocked down and covered entirely by the door, and so stunned as to be insensible for half an hour. Mr. R. Black's daughter, providentially, was near the barn, and seeing the door carried over the bodies of her father and brother, believed them both killed. She was grieved with an unnatural strength and raised one side of the door so her brother was enabled to crawl out. Her cries brought a neighbor to her assistance who extricated her father, when she had raised the heavy side of the door off him. He remained unconscious of the injury until Sunday morning, when he seemed rational and to cause hopes of his recovery. —Staunton Spectator.

### Admission of Southern States.

On Thursday last, under the whip and spur of the old Lancaster slave-driver, the bill admitting the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, to representation in Congress, passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 108 to 35.

The bill as passed recites in the preamble that the people of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama, have, in pursuance of the reconstruction act of March 2, 1867, formed constitutions of State government which are republican in form, and enacts first, that the said States be admitted and admitted to representation in Congress upon ratification by the State Legislatures of the 14th article of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law, whereof they shall have been duly convicted; and no person shall be held to labor as a punishment for crime in said States except by public officers charged with the custody of convicts by law thereof.

Section two provides for convening the Legislature of any of the States named within thirty days after the passage of the act, by the President, in convention which framed the State constitution. The act also takes effect on the ratification of the fourteenth constitutional amendment is officially proclaimed by the President.

Section three enacts that so much of the seventh section of the constitution of the State of Virginia, which relates to the Legislature, as authorizes the Legislature to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* until a certain time shall be null and void as against men who have always been loyal and opposed to secession.

**THE DEMOCRATIC GATHERING IN NEW HAVEN.**—The Hartford correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* thus refers to the gathering at the inauguration of Governor English in New Haven on Wednesday: "That ex-President Pierce, Mayor Hoffman, and other leading Democrats from other States, should attend the inauguration, is a poor subject for comment. It has a political significance just at this time. Governor English entertained these gentlemen last evening in a sumptuous style—not merely because he likes to extend hospitality, but chiefly because there were some things to be talked up regarding the Presidential nomination at the New York Convention. Mr. English has a sharp eye upon the Vice Presidency, and believes that if Pendleton is nominated, his own chances of getting the second place on the ticket are better than those of any of his rivals. With Hancock or Governor Seymour of New York, as the chosen candidate, Mr. English's prospects are, of course worth nothing. Pendleton is his formidable hope. It was announced that Governor Seymour would attend the inauguration, but he did not. 'Perhaps he was unwilling to compromise himself,' by associating with the Vice President, and the gentleman from the granite hills. One might not be far out of the way in saying that the gathering of these politicians indicates the beginning of a strong movement in the East in favor of Pendleton, with the understanding that the West will come up to the mark and support English. A ticket thus made up would be sufficiently kangaroo to be Democratic, as Mr. Pendleton favors repudiation, and Mr. English has upward of \$100,000 invested in Government bonds."

**WESTON READY FOR A FIVE THOUSAND MILE WALK.**—Edward Payson Weston, the pioneer and best known of American pedestrians, is in town, and preparing for another and greater feat than that which he accomplished so handsomely last autumn. This time this pedestrian is to walk from Bangor, Maine, to St. Paul, Minnesota, and return to Bangor, New York, making in all 5,000 miles, to be completed in one hundred consecutive days. This feat is to be done for a wager of \$25,000 a side—in all, \$50,000. Mr. Goodwin still backing Weston, and Messrs. William B. Perkins, J. G. Carroll, and Eugene M. Ball backing time. A purse of \$25,000 is also being raised to be presented to Weston if he should accomplish the monster feat. As he will not be allowed to walk on Sunday, he will only have eighty-six secular days in which to accomplish the feat, and will have to make the enormous average of 58 1/2 miles daily in order to win. He will also have to walk 100 miles inside of twenty-three consecutive hours five times during the march of the 6,000—that is to say, once in each thousand; and should he fail in doing this feat once, he forfeits all claim to the \$25,000 purse, and forfeits \$2,000 for each event to the backers of time in the wager. He will also walk fifty miles in ten consecutive hours, once in each thousand miles, making five times in all. In both of these feats he will be allowed two trials at each event. If Weston succeeds in accomplishing this he will certainly give the British pedestrians who have been talking so much of late a lesson that will in all probability drive them back to their native shores with a very exalted opinion of American enterprise. Mr. Weston purposes starting on or about the 1st of August from Bangor, Me., and terminating at Buffalo, N. Y., on November 26th. He will be accompanied during his entire walk by a party of six sworn judges; and there will be attached to the carriage an odometer for the correct measurement of the distance. During his walk he will pass through twelve different States and innumerable cities and towns. The first deposit of \$5,000 was made last night in the hands of the stakeholder, Mr. Elias. —New York Tribune.

### DIED.

Near Greensburg, Berkeley county, April 21st, after a short but painful illness, CATHERINE, wife of Henry C. Colbert, aged 38 years.

On the 10th inst., Mrs. MARGARET WARTMANN, wife of John H. Wartmann, Esq., editor of the *Rockingham Register*, of Harrisonburg, and daughter of Samuel H. Colwell, Esq., of Halk county, in the 50th year of her age.

In Shepherdstown, on Saturday night, 9th inst., Mr. JOHN P. HOFFMAN, aged about 47 years. His remains were accompanied to Elm Wood Cemetery by the Order of Odd Fellows and the Masonic Fraternity, and a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

#### TURNPIKE NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Harper's Ferry Turnpike Company, will convene at the Springfield Hotel, in Charlestown, on SATURDAY, MAY 23rd, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. May 19, 1868. J. FRANCIS YATES, Pres't of Board.

#### FOR SALE.

A FIRST-RATE second hand Two-Wheeled horse CARRIAGE, with a good horse SPRING WAGON. Both with new harness, the cash, or on a short credit to suit the purchaser. JOSHUA WATSON. Middleway, May 19, 1868.

#### THE BALTIMORE WEEKLY GAZETTE FOR 1868.

THE Northern Radical Journal, in view of the approaching Fall elections in the South, and every effort to extend their circulation in the South and to reach the country with Radical falsehoods, in order to lay